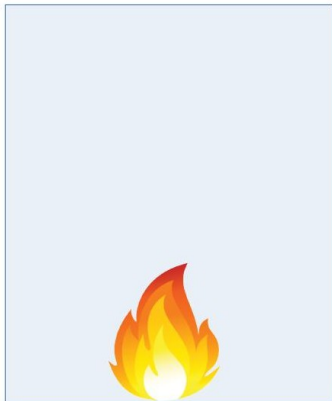


dgfire

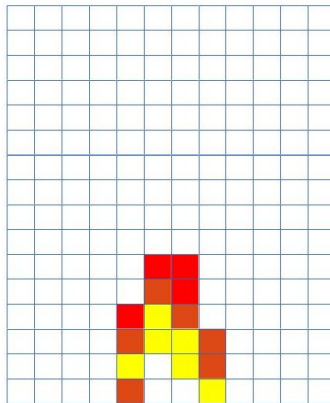
Smoke and fire simulations with
hp-adaptive Discontinuous Galerkin
Methods

April 8, 2014 | Kevin Drzycimski | JSC/Research Centre Jülich

Smoke and fire simulation



Reality



Simulation

dgfire

Part I: What's wrong with FDS?

April 8, 2014 | Kevin Drzycimski

FDS

State of the art

The **Fire Dynamics Simulator** (FDS) from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is today's most common fire simulation software.

Pros

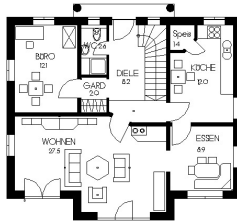
- free, open-source
- well established
- large feature set

FDS

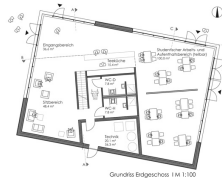
Cons

Geometries

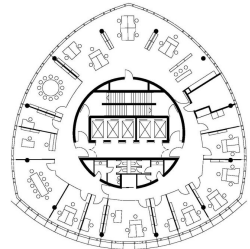
- Finite Difference Method, simple implementation
- only rectangular geometries are represented exact



OK



awkward



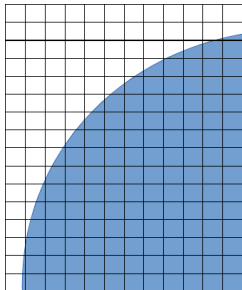
impossible

FDS

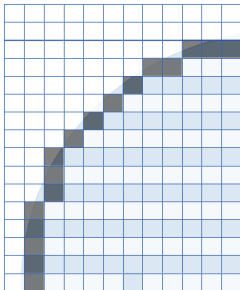
Cons

Staircase

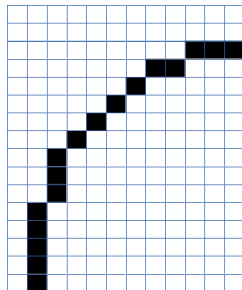
- Rasterization of non-rectangular geometries
- leads to different results



round shape



rasterization



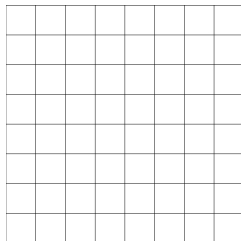
staircase-effect

FDS

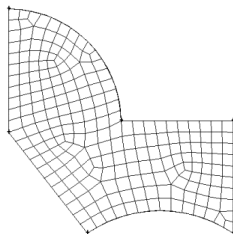
Cons

Triangulations

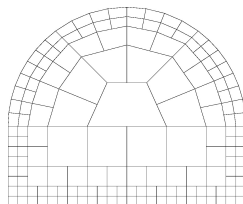
- equal-sized grid cells
- problems with multiple grids



equidistant



irregular



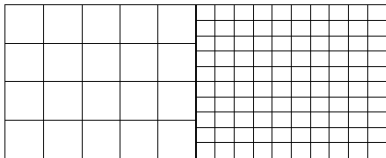
hanging nodes

FDS

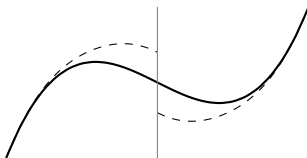
Cons

Distributed Computing

- Pressure is solved only in local compartments
- serial and parallel computations differ



different meshes



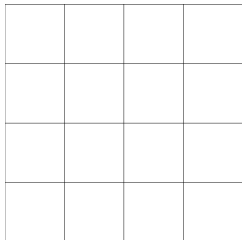
discontinuous pressure

FDS

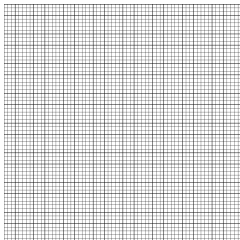
Cons

Adaptive Mesh Refinement

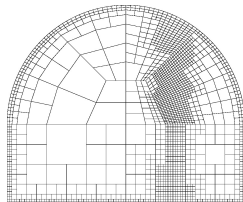
- Grids are static
- Need to chose optimal grid size



too big



too small



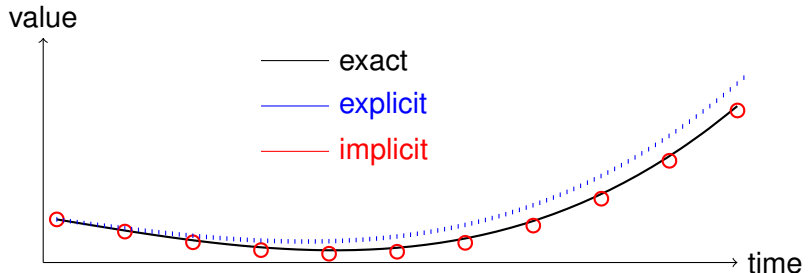
optimal?

FDS

Cons

Explicit time stepping

- Heavy restrictions on stepsize
- Stability?



FDS

Summary

Pros

- free, open-source
- well established
- large feature set

Cons

- finite difference scheme
- explicit time stepping
- no spatial adaptivity
- not suitable for parallelization

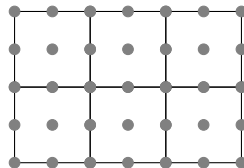
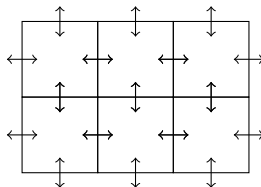
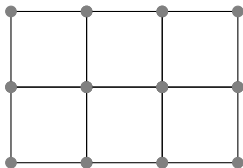
dgfire

Part II: Discontinuous Galerkin

April 8, 2014 | Kevin Drzycimski

Discontinuous Galerkin

Introduction



Finite Differences

- discretize on mesh vertices
- direct approximation of operators

Finite Volumes

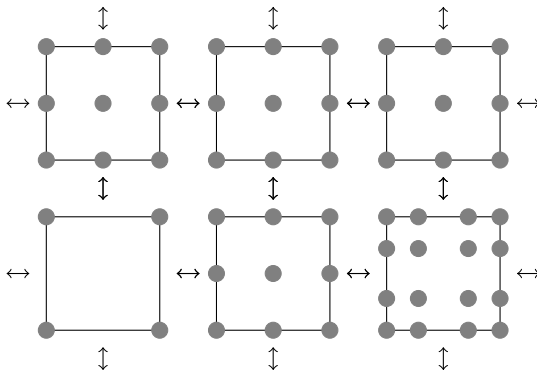
- cell-centered, discontinuous values
- flux integrals on faces

Finite Elements

- multiple values per cell
- high order polynomials
- continuous on faces

Discontinuous Galerkin

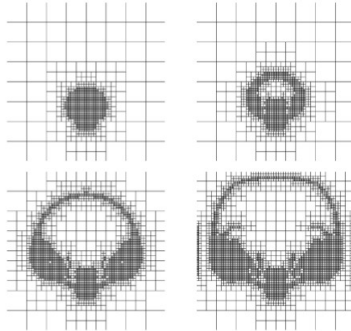
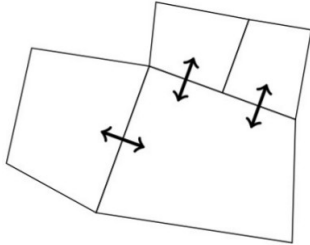
FEM + FVM



- FEM inside the cells: choose suitable order
- FVM between the cells: flux conservation

Discontinuous Galerkin

h-adaptive



- Allow different refinement levels
- Change resolution according to solution

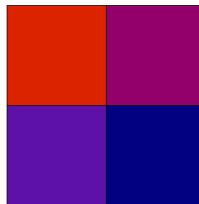
Discontinuous Galerkin

hp-adaptive



1 cell, low order

h-refinement



4 cells, same low order



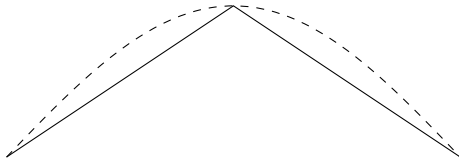
p-refinement



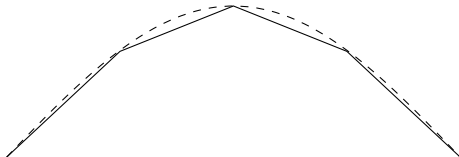
1 cell, higher order

Discontinuous Galerkin

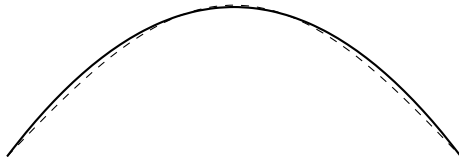
High Order



2 linear elements



4 linear elements

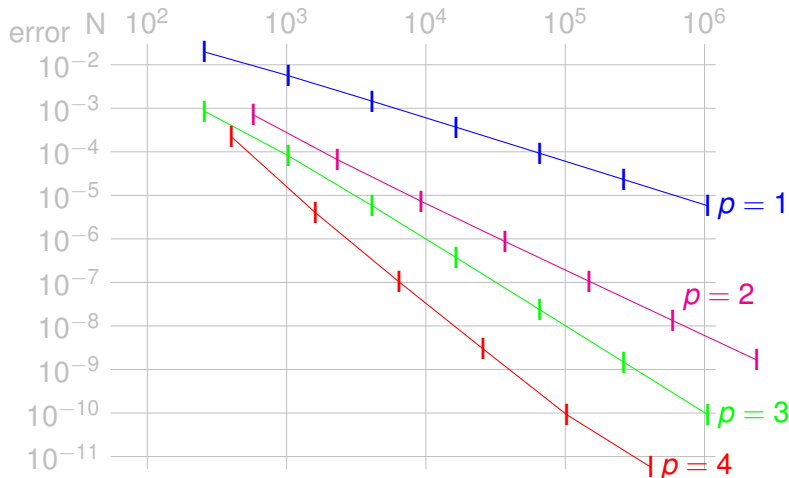


1 quadratic element

Discontinuous Galerkin

High Order

$$-\Delta u = f, \quad u_{\text{exact}} = e^{-||x||^2}, \text{ global refinement}$$



Discontinuous Galerkin

Summary

Pros

- discrete preservation of conservation variables
- order of error reduction may differ locally
- unstructured grids (with hanging nodes)
- straightforward parallelization

Cons

- complex theory
- expensive implementation

dgfire

Part III: Computational Fluid Dynamics

April 8, 2014 | Kevin Drzycimski

Fluid dynamics

Equations

- Incompressible Navier-Stokes Equations

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \cdot \nabla u - \mu \Delta u + \nabla p = f(T)$$

$$\nabla \cdot u = 0$$

- Convection-Diffusion for Temperature

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \underbrace{u \cdot \nabla T}_{\text{convective}} - \underbrace{\kappa \Delta T}_{\text{diffusive}} = \gamma$$

Fluid dynamics

Algorithm

Chorin-Projection:

$$(u^n, T^n) \xrightarrow{\text{I}} u^* \xrightarrow{\text{II}} (u^{n+1}, p^{n+1}) \xrightarrow{\text{III}} T^{n+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\delta t} u^* + u^* \cdot \nabla u^* - \mu \Delta u^* = \frac{1}{\delta t} u^n + f(T^n) \quad \text{I}$$

$$-\Delta p^{n+1} = -\frac{1}{\delta t} \nabla \cdot u^* \quad \text{II}^a$$

$$u^{n+1} = u^* - \delta t \nabla p^{n+1} \quad \text{II}^b$$

$$\frac{1}{\delta t} T^{n+1} + u^{n+1} \cdot \nabla T^{n+1} - \kappa \Delta T^{n+1} = \frac{1}{\delta t} T^n + \gamma \quad \text{III}$$

Fluid dynamics

$$-\Delta p = f$$

- Finite Differences:

$$6p_{i,j,k} - p_{i\pm 1,j\pm 1,k\pm 1} = h^2 f_{i,j,k}$$

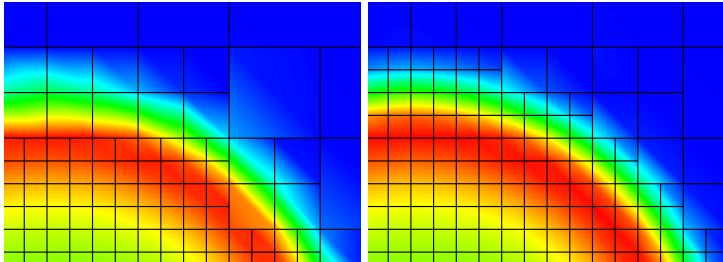
- Discontinuous Galerkin:

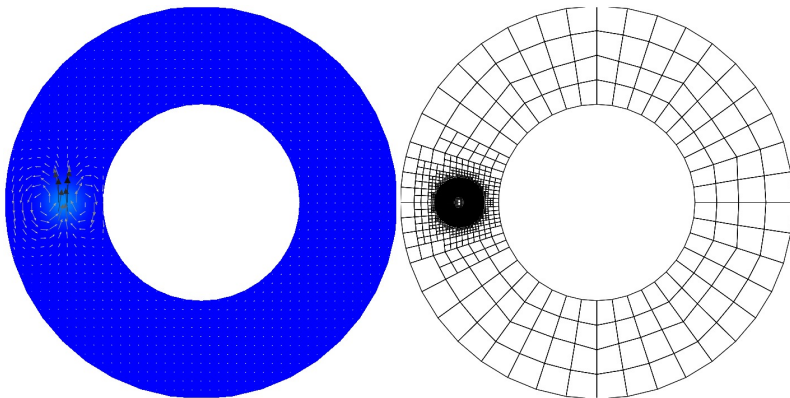
$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla p \nabla \varphi + \int_{\Gamma} -\{\{\nabla p\}\}[\varphi] - [p]\{\{\nabla \varphi\}\} + \eta[p][\varphi] = \int_{\Omega} f \varphi$$

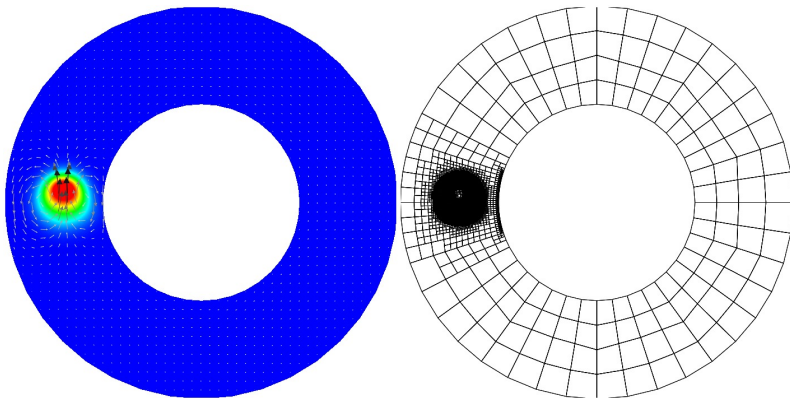
Fluid dynamics

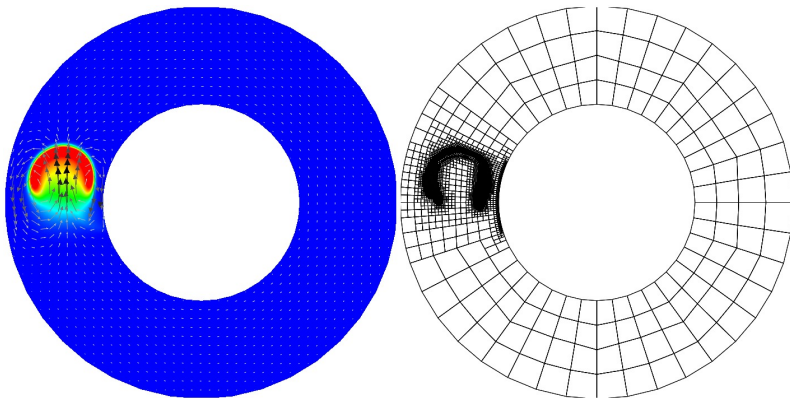
Adaptive Refinement/Coarsening

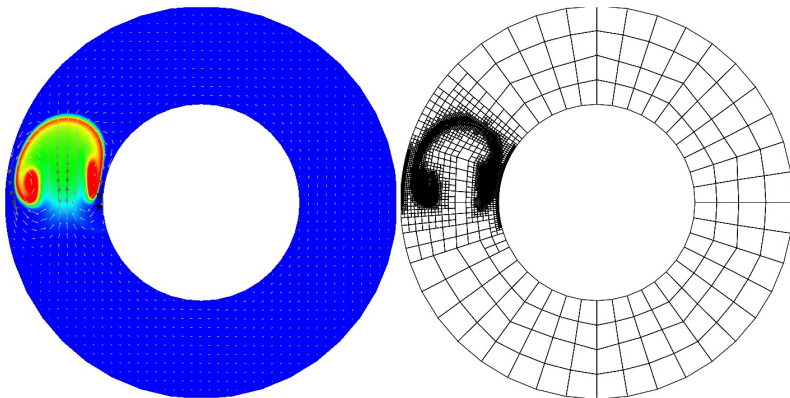
- $\nabla u, \nabla T$ for each cell $\rightarrow e_u, e_T$
- refine if $e_u > t_{refine}$ **or** $e_T > t_{refine}$
- coarse if $e_u < t_{coarse}$ **and** $e_T < t_{coarse}$

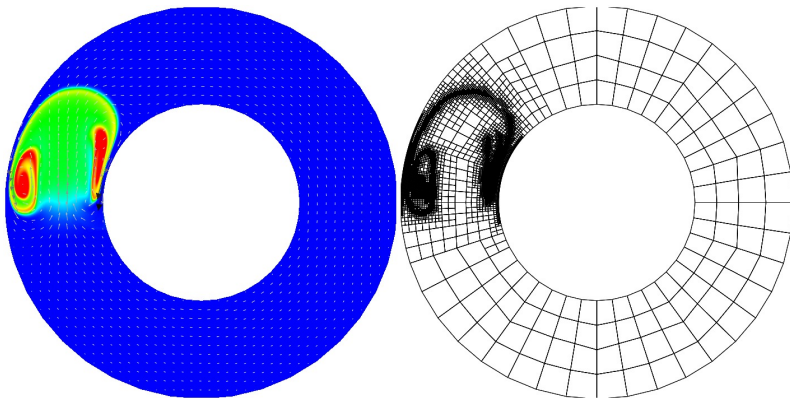


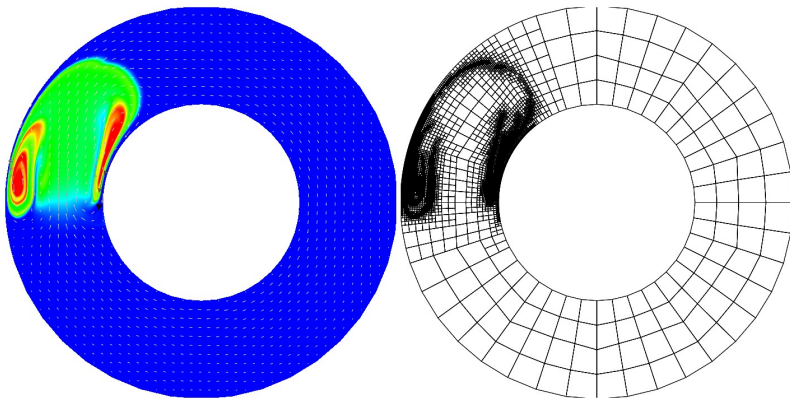


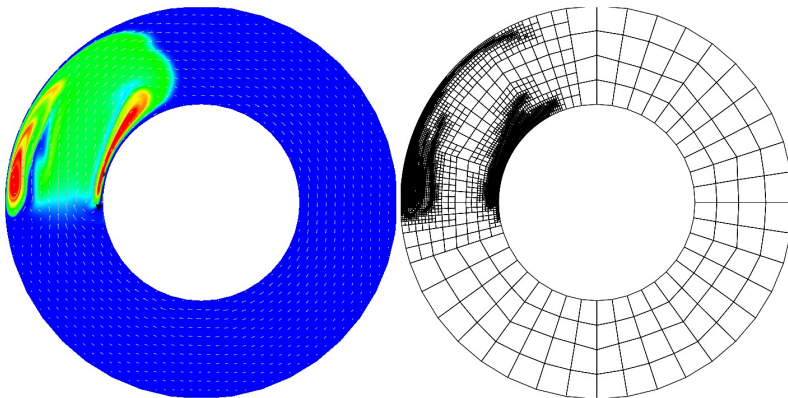


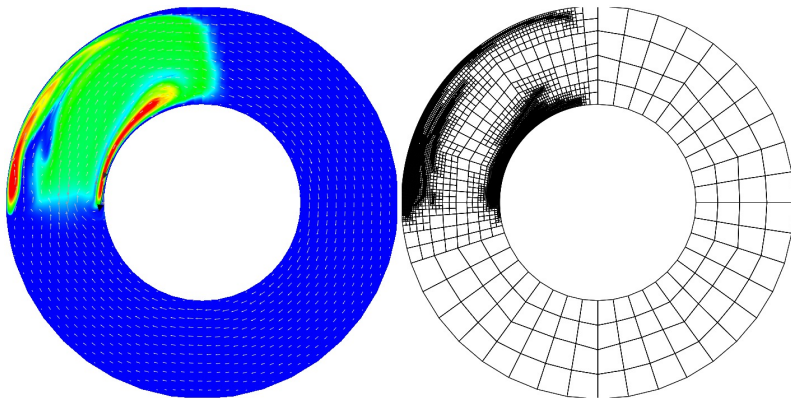


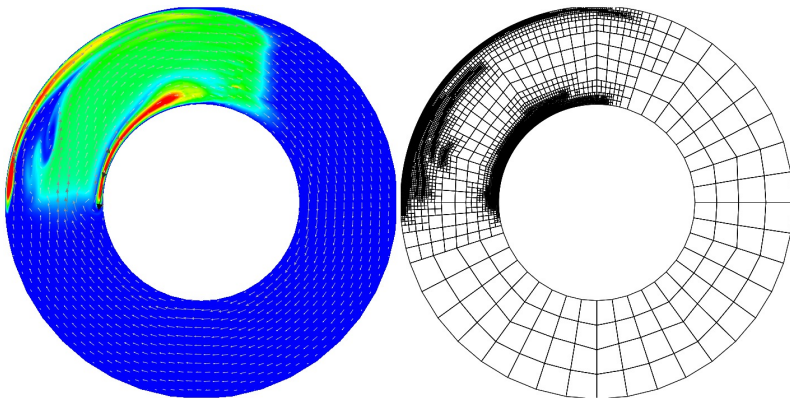


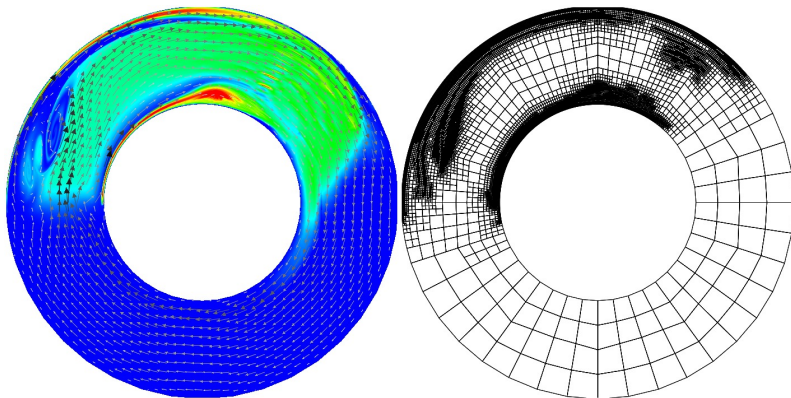


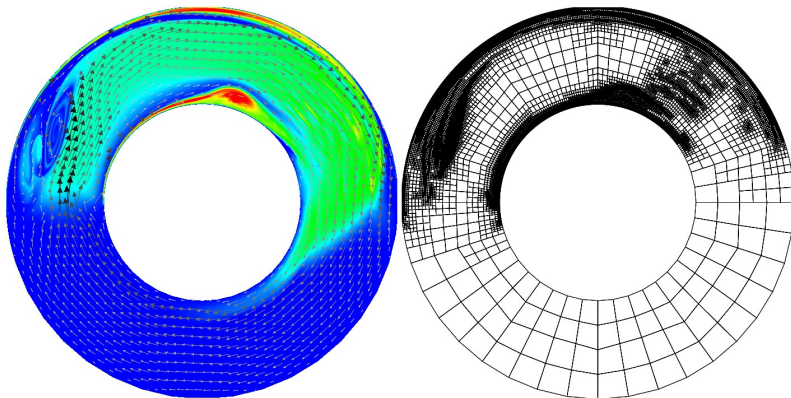


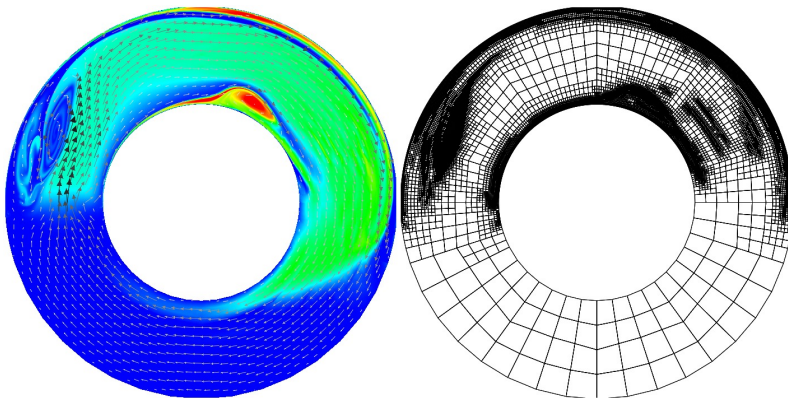


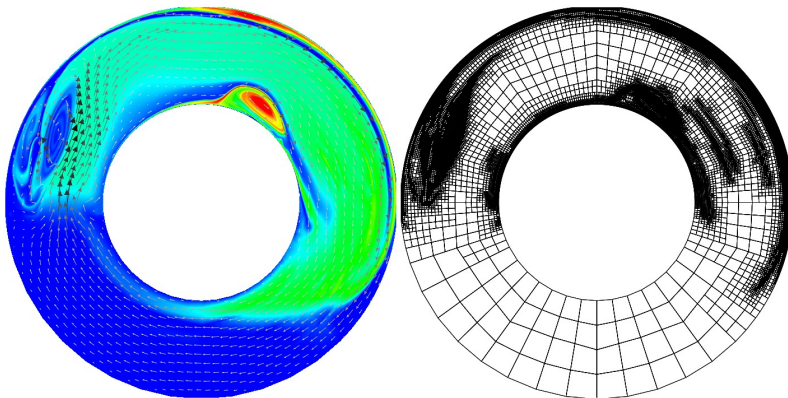


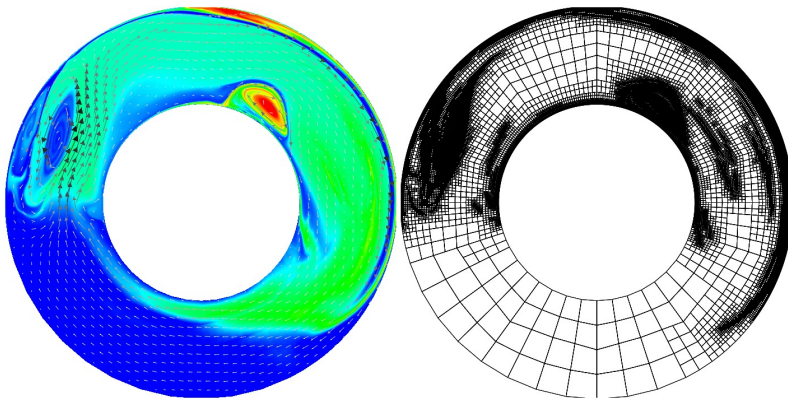


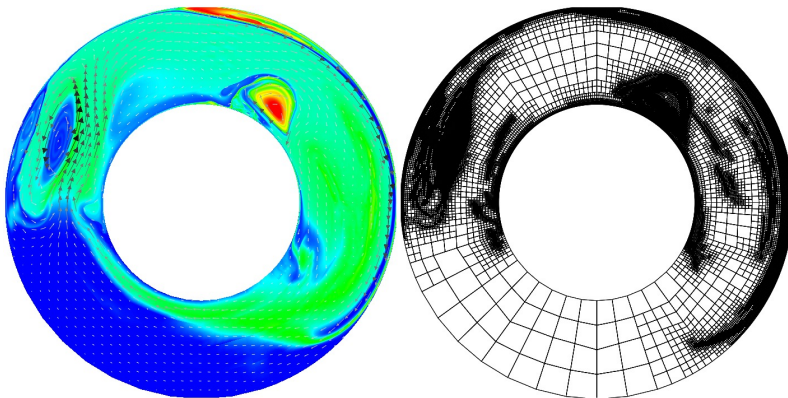


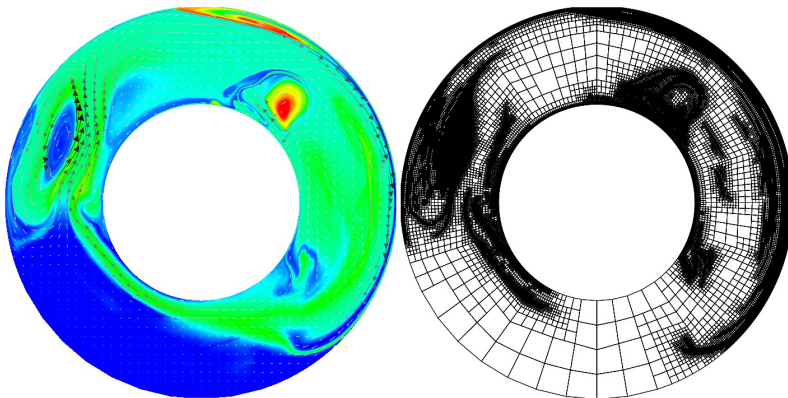


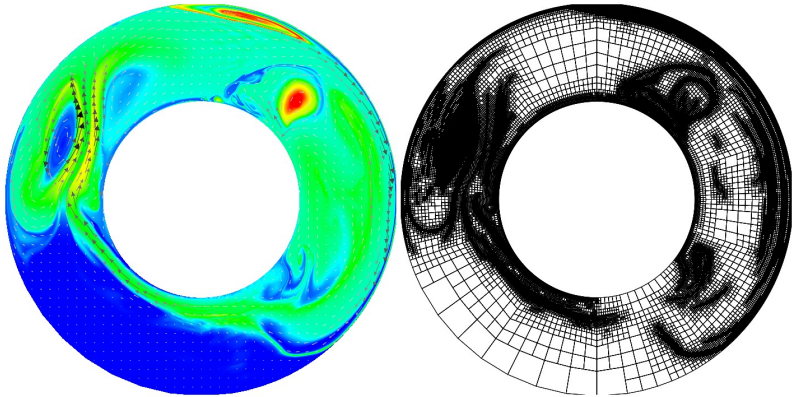


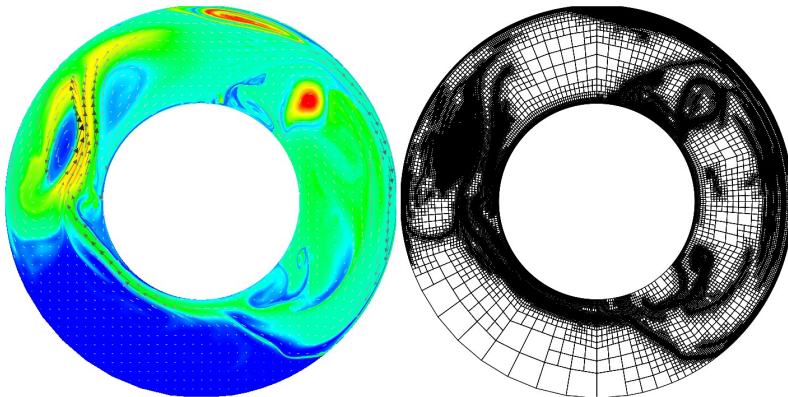


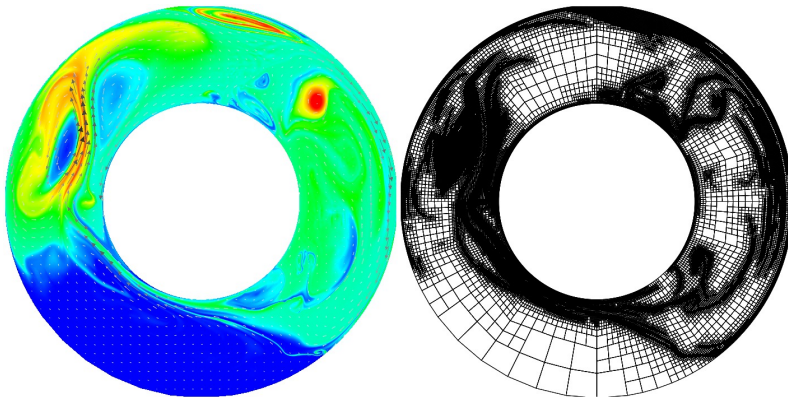


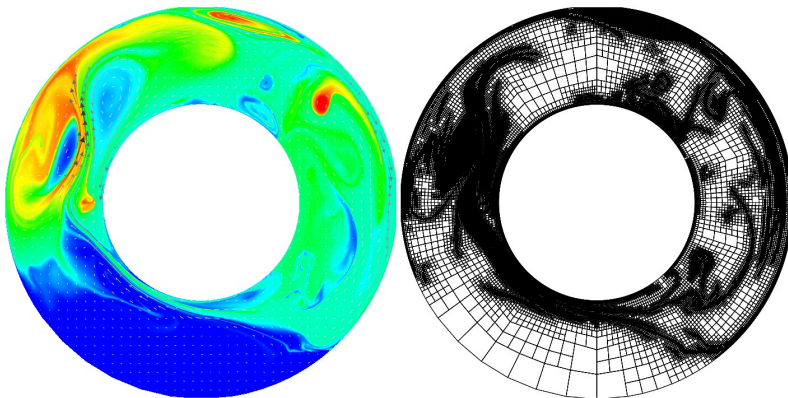


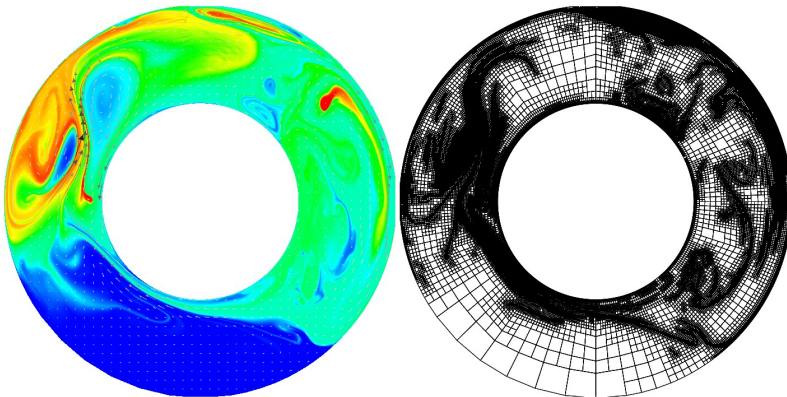


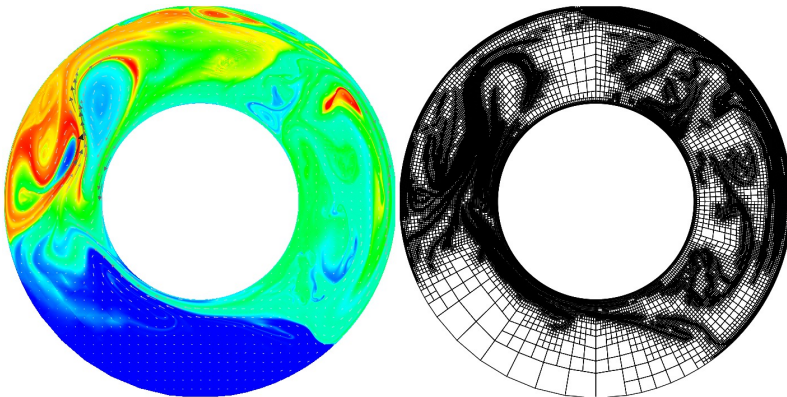


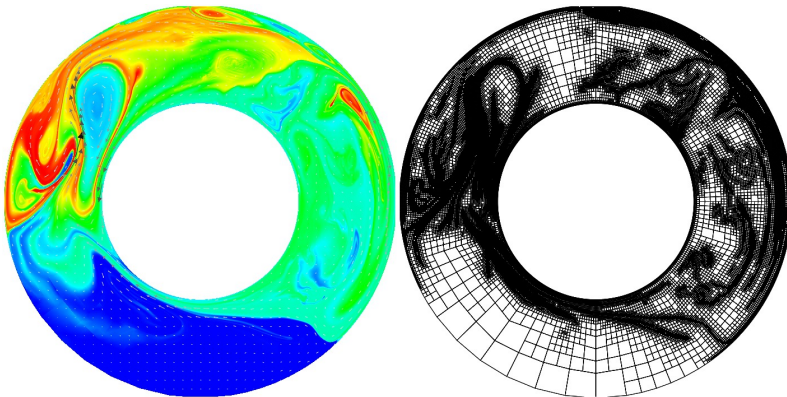


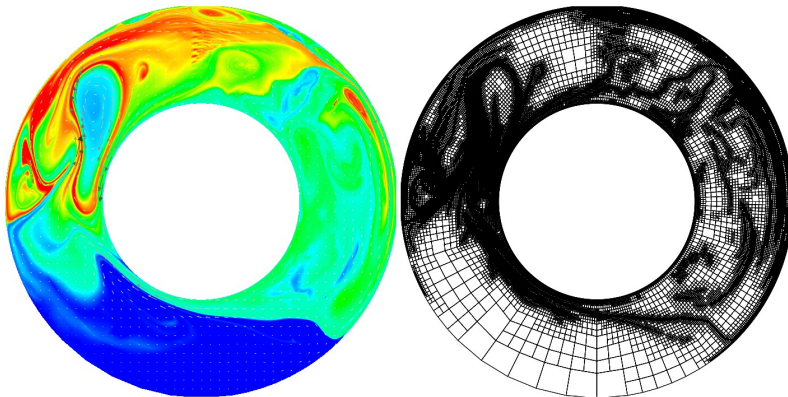


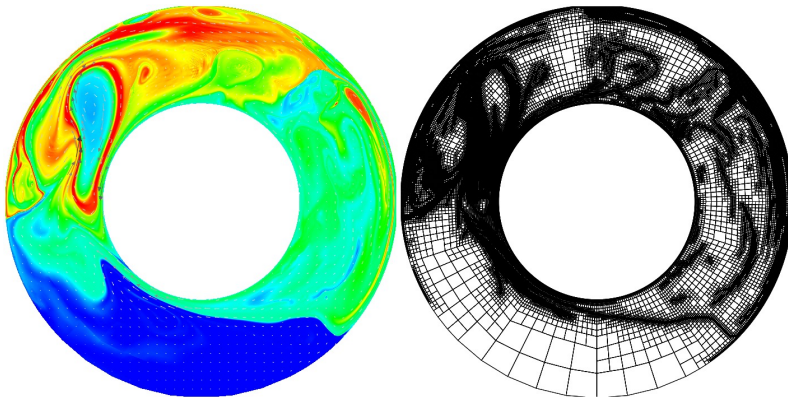


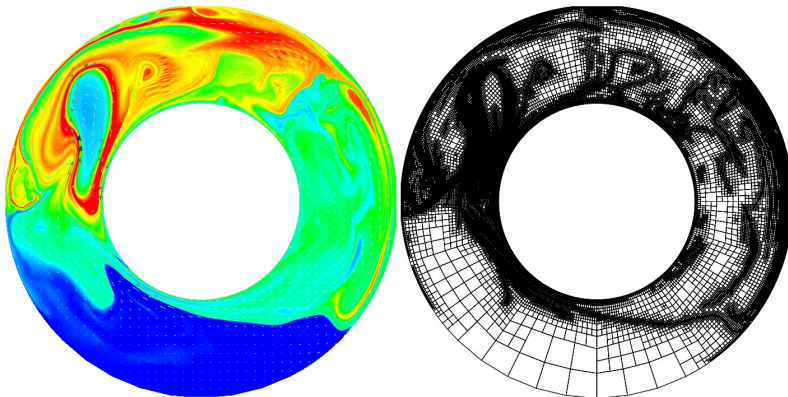


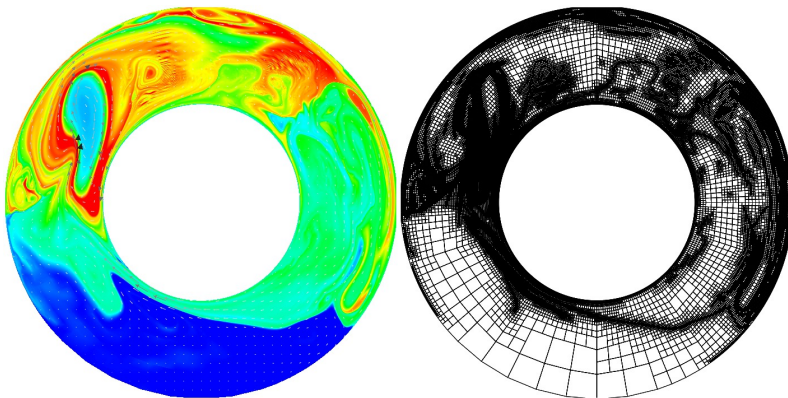


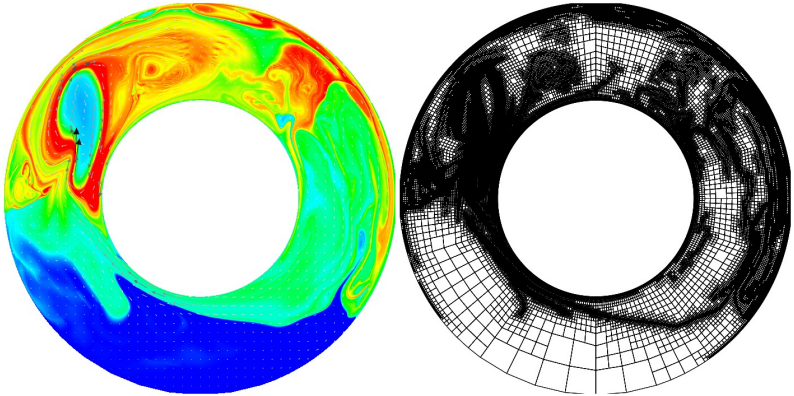


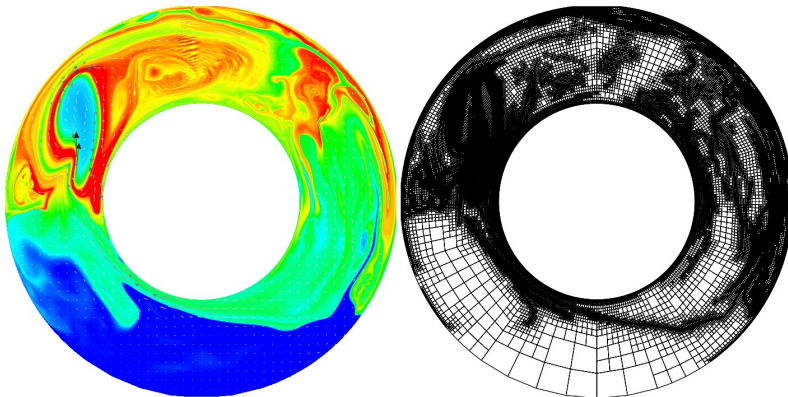


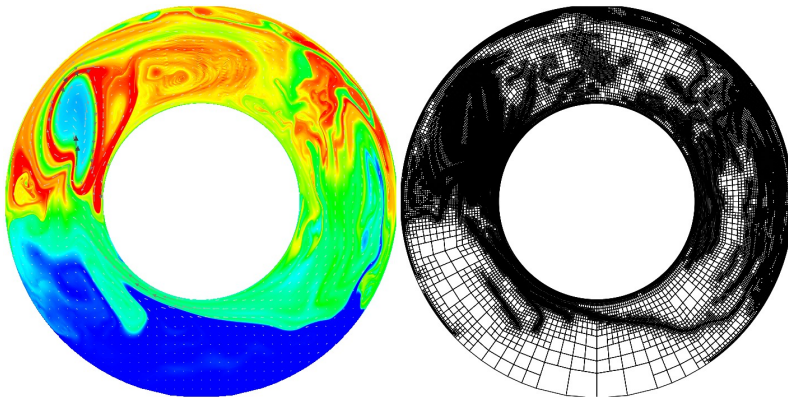


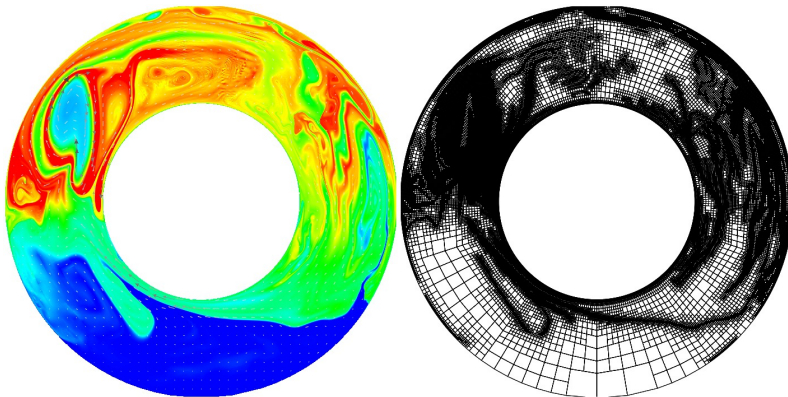


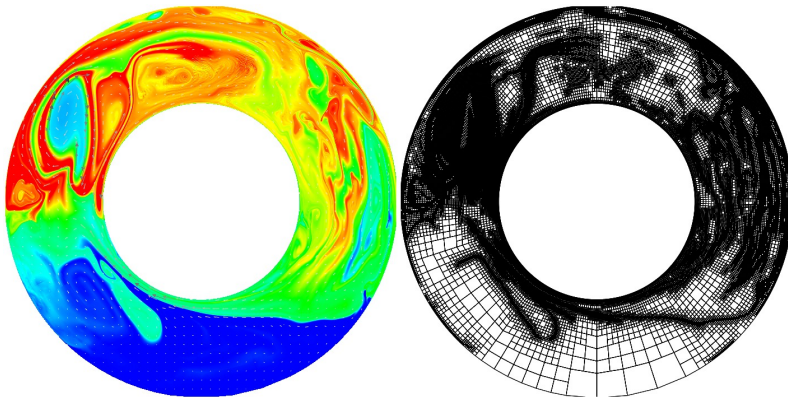


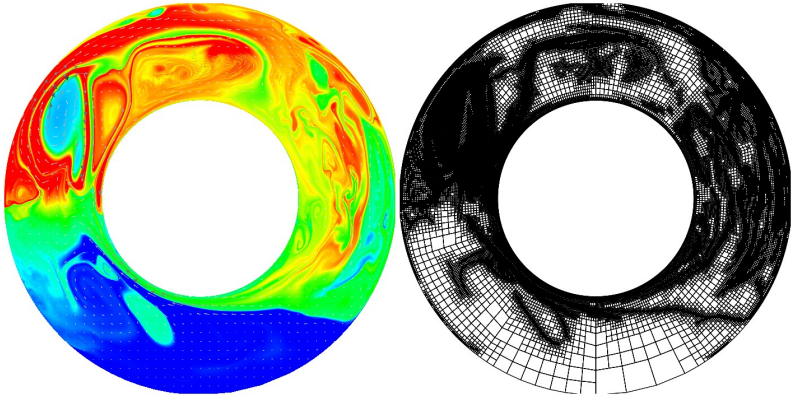












dgfire

Part IV: Support Libraries

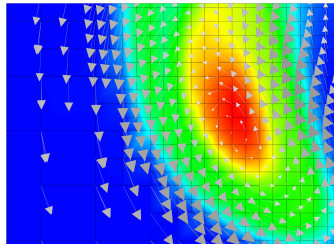
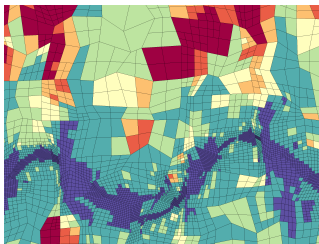
April 8, 2014 | Kevin Drzycimski

Support Libraries

Motivation

Needs

- Handling of adaptively refined grids
- Evaluation of integrals like $\int_K \tilde{u} \cdot \nabla v u \, dx$
- Parallelization, load balancing
- Solving ill-conditioned linear systems



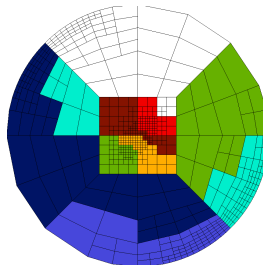
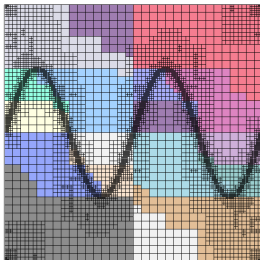
deal.II



Differential Equations Analysis Library

- extensive tutorial and documentation
- unified interface for 1D, 2D and 3D
- many types of Elements
- scales up to 16.000 processors
- www.dealii.org

p4est

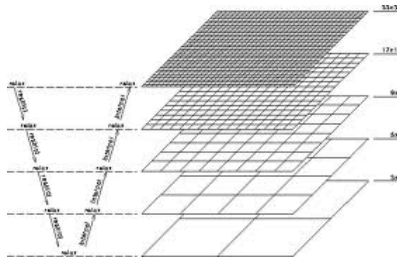


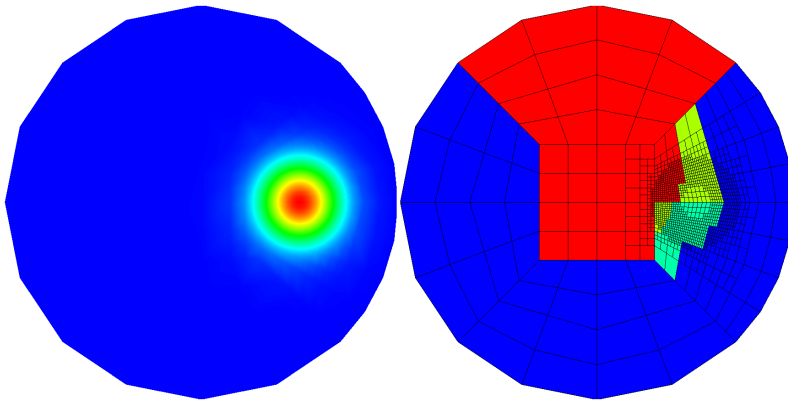
Parallel AMR on Forests of Octrees

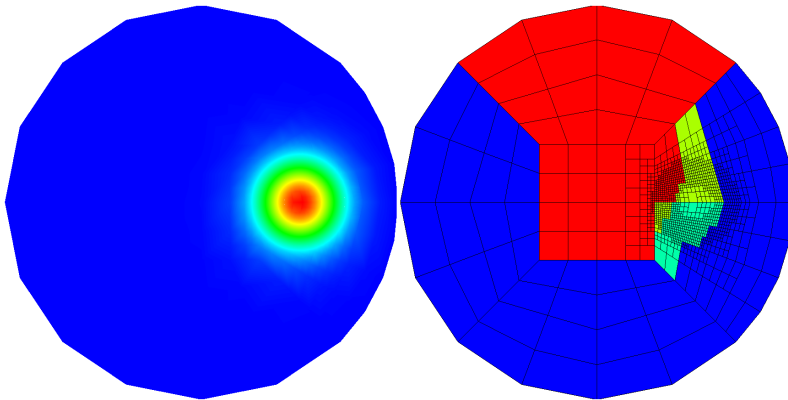
- Quadtrees in 2D, Octrees in 3D
- scales up to 100.000 processors
- www.p4est.org

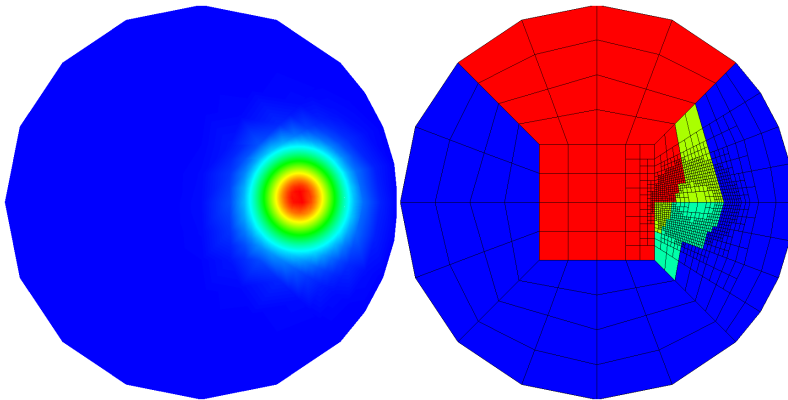
Trilinos

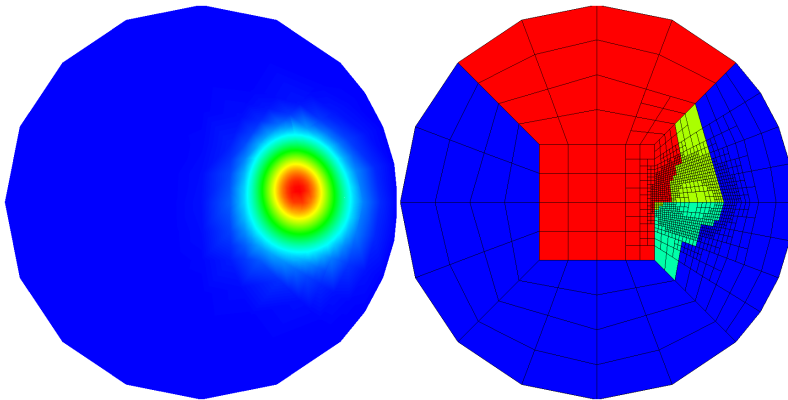
- Collection of scientific libraries
- using Linear Algebra Packages
- Multigrid Solver ML
- www.trilinos.org

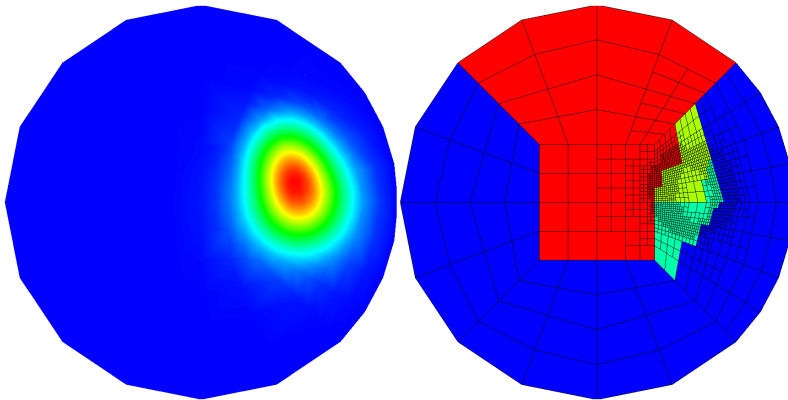


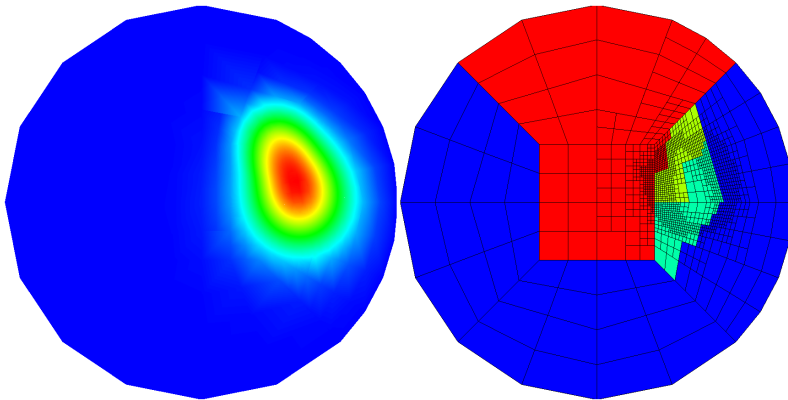


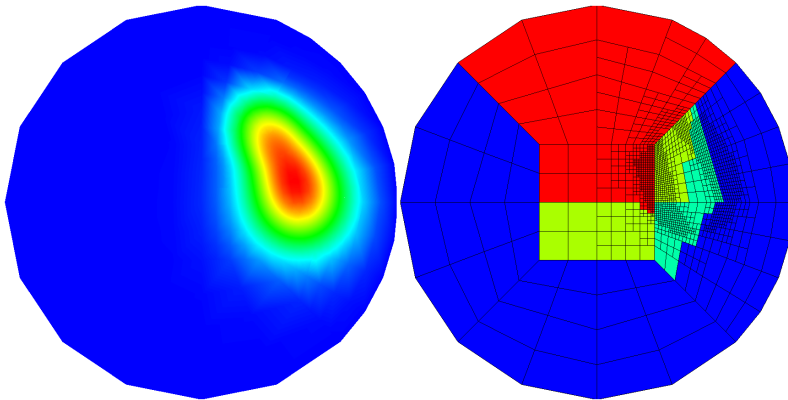


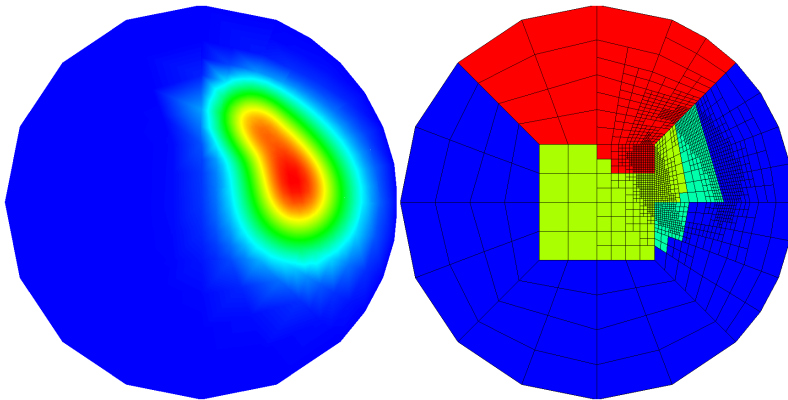


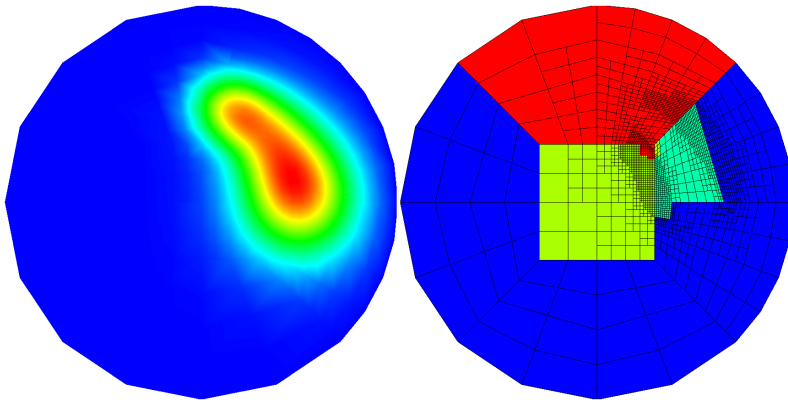


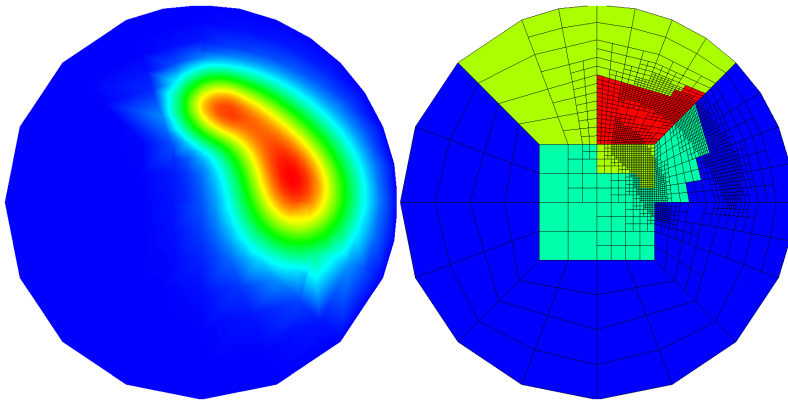


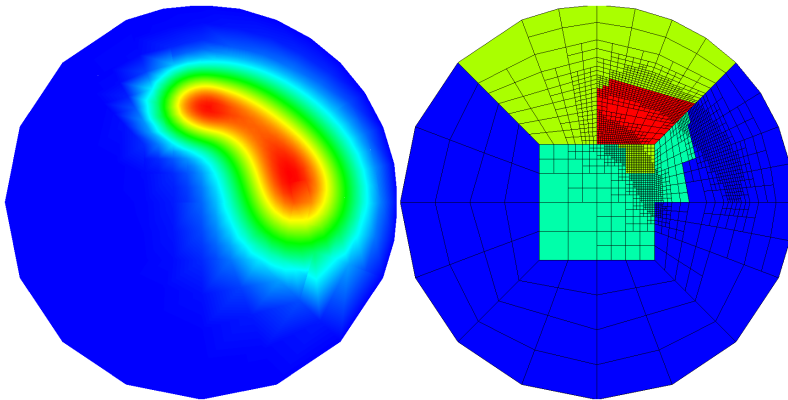


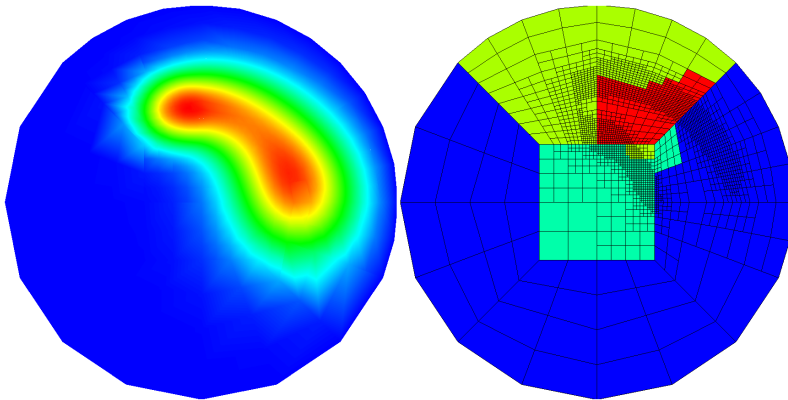


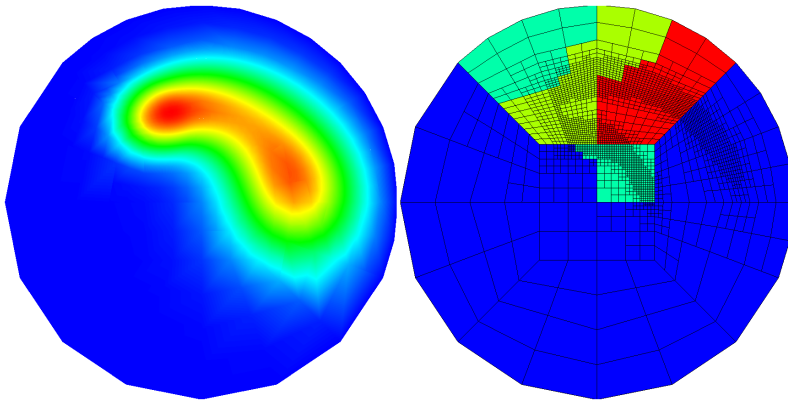


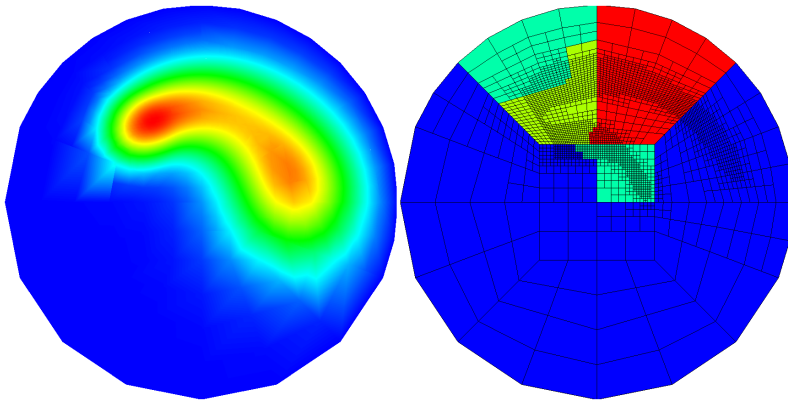


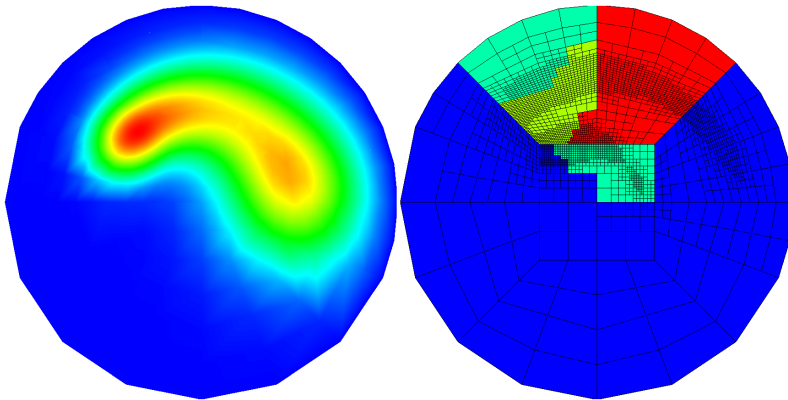


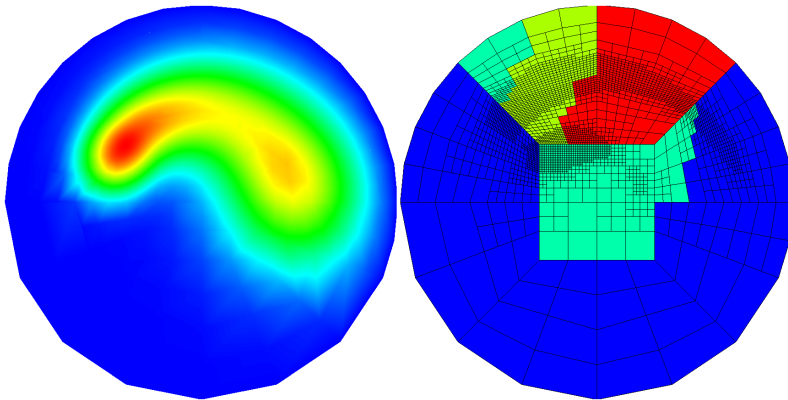


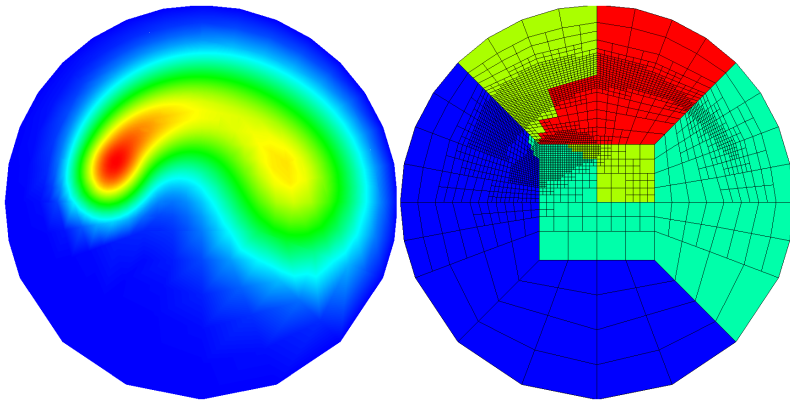


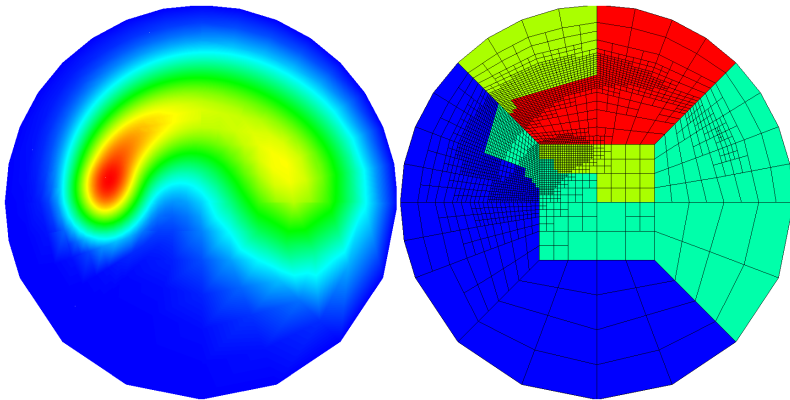


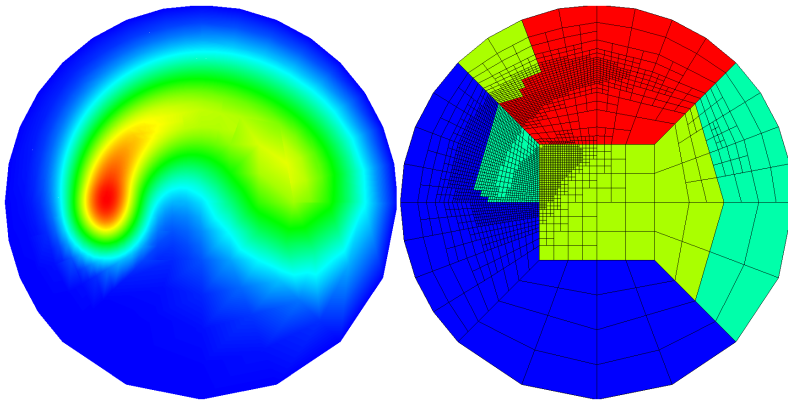


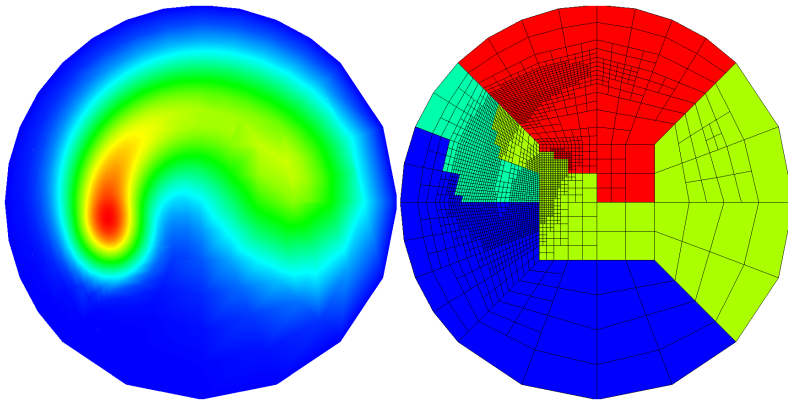


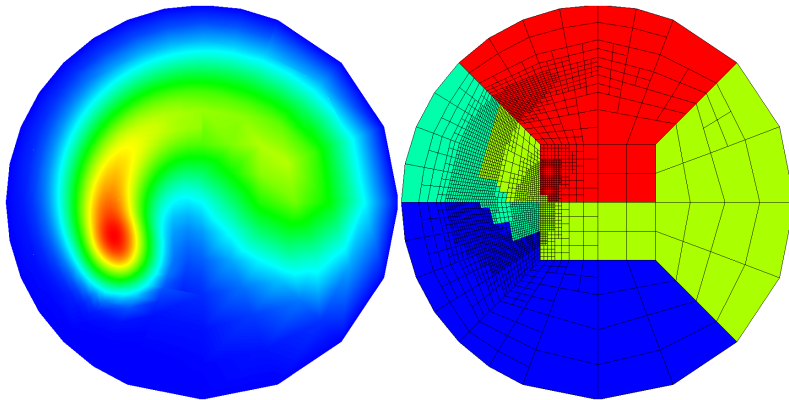


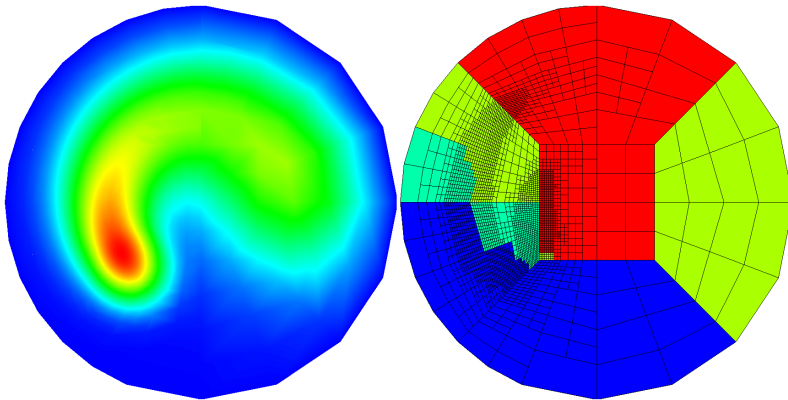


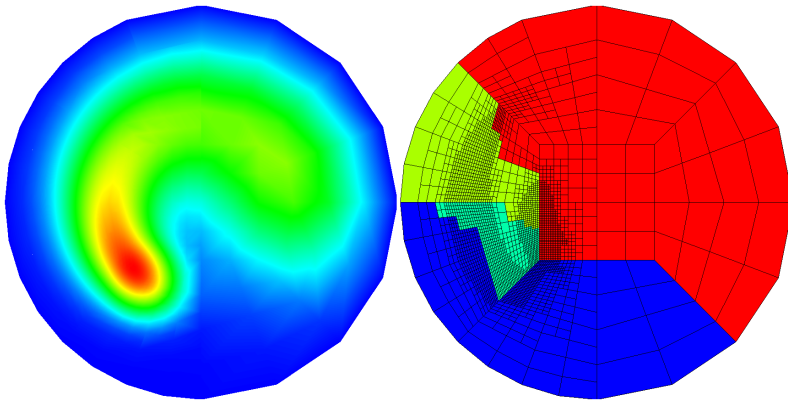


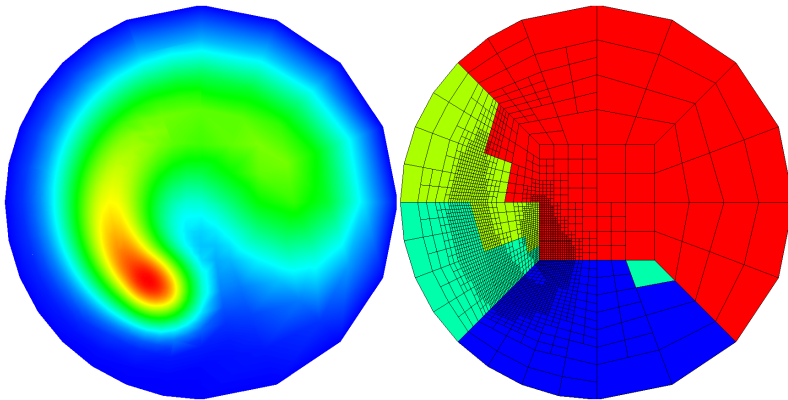


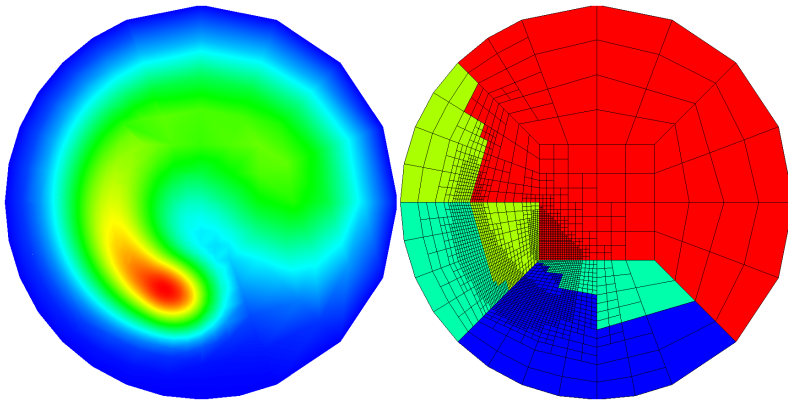


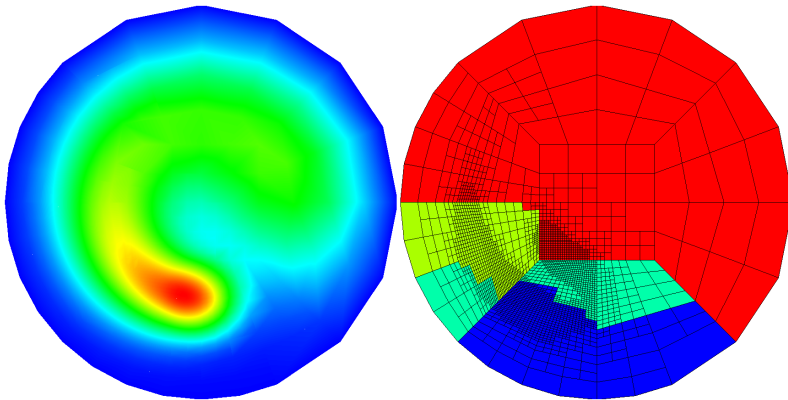


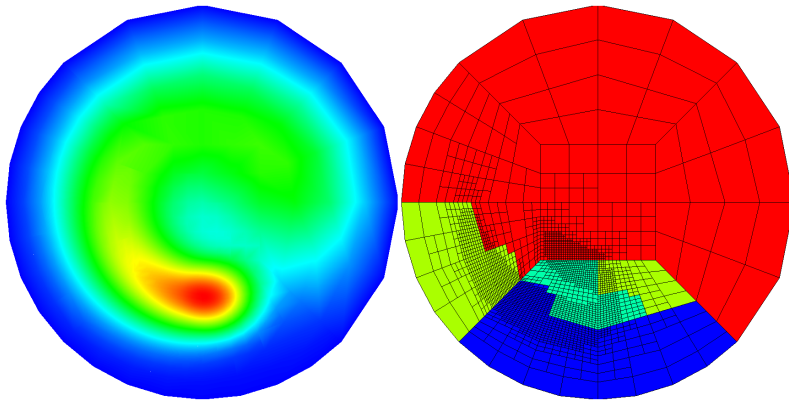


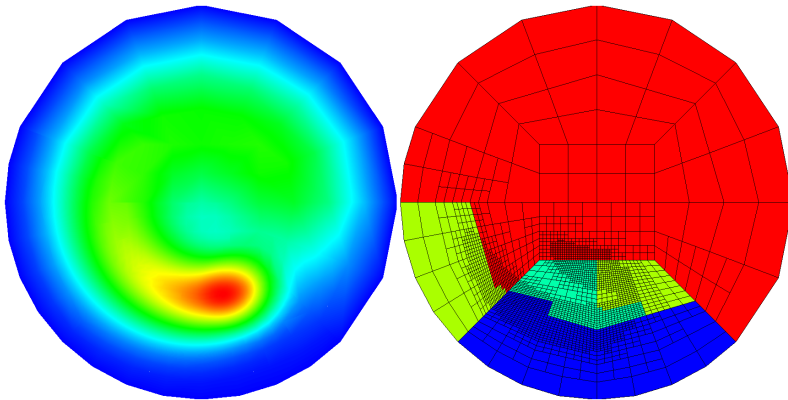


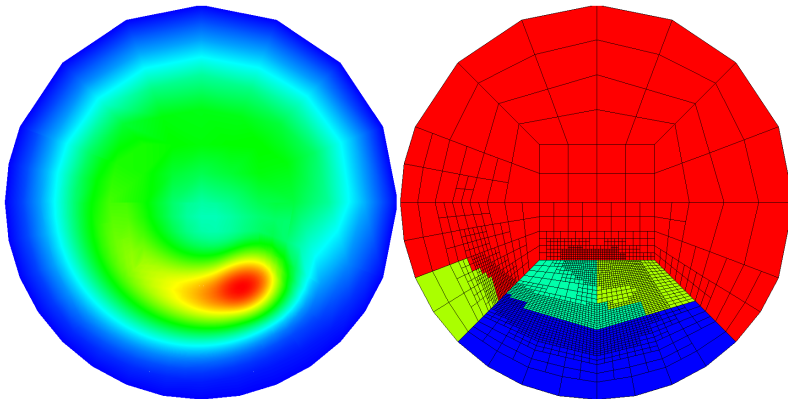


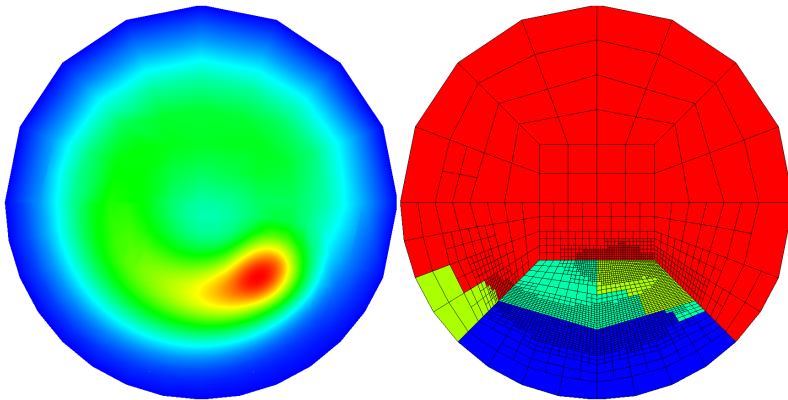


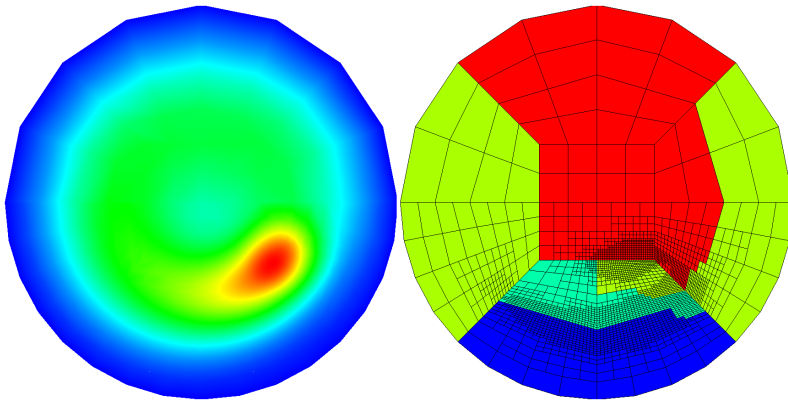


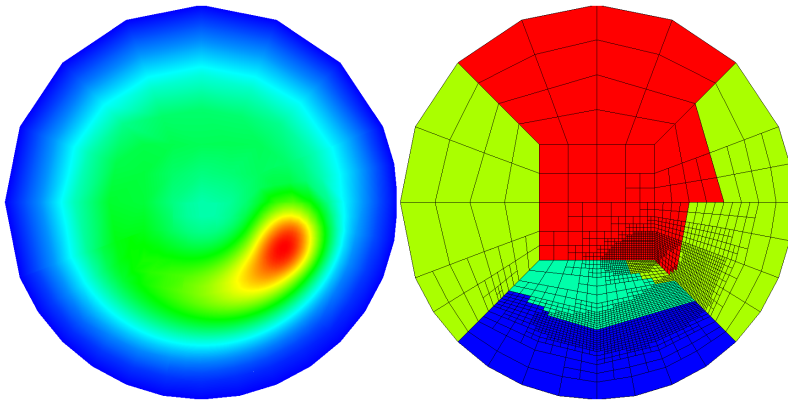


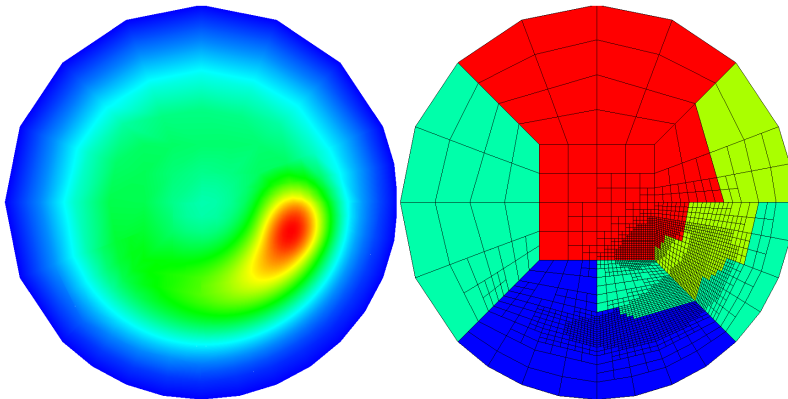


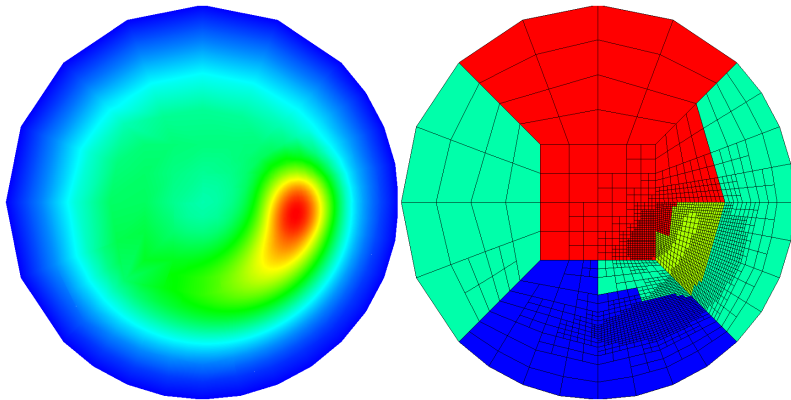


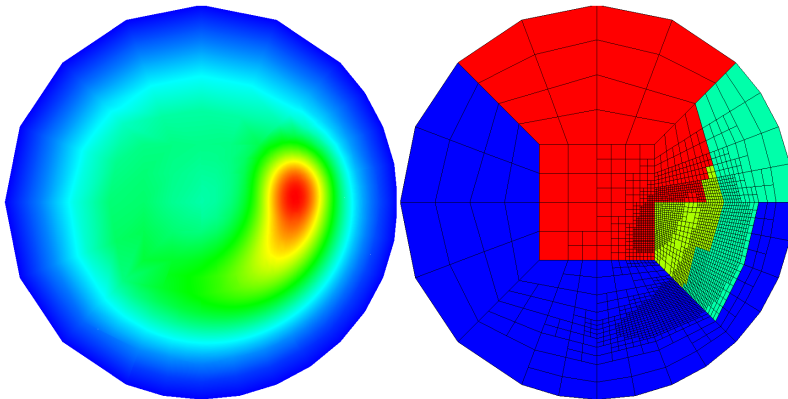


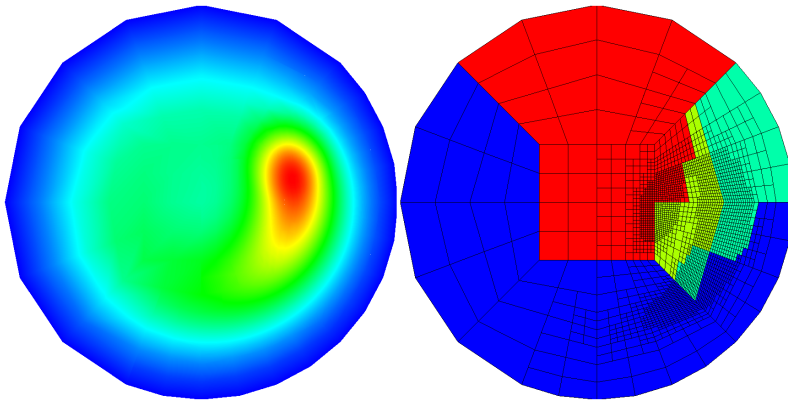


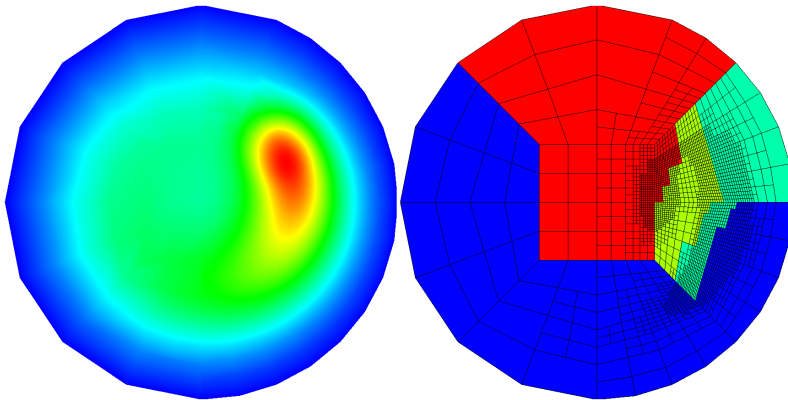


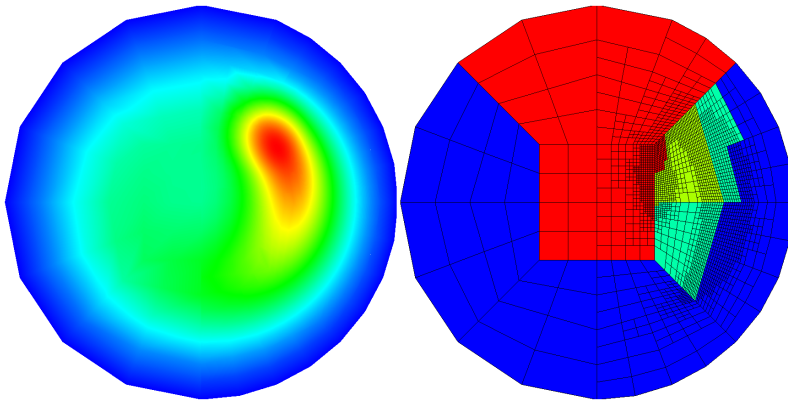


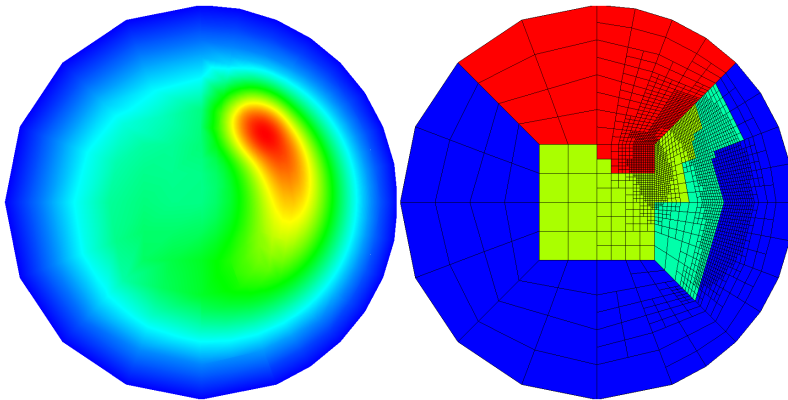


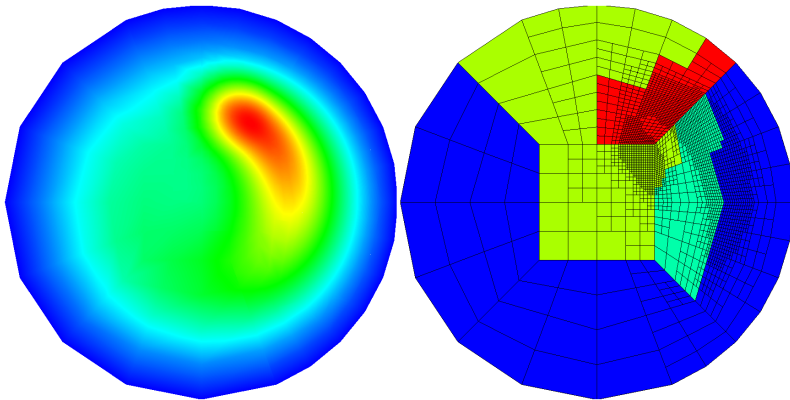












dgfire

Part V: Future Work

April 8, 2014 | Kevin Drzycimski

Future Work

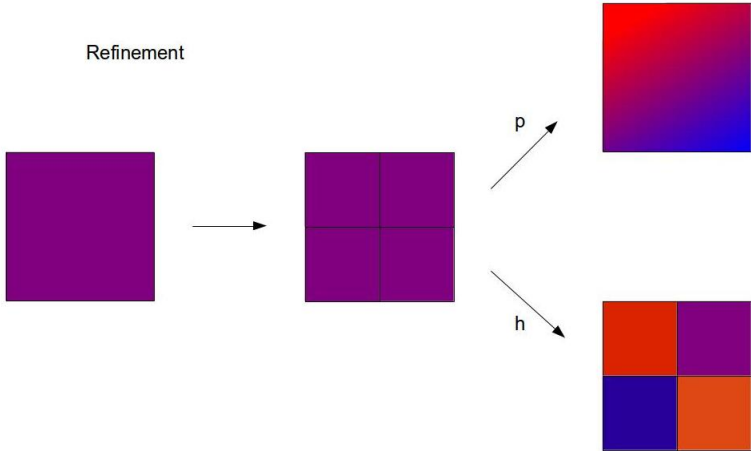
hp-adaptive

- implement *hp*-Refinement for parallel use
- other refinement indicators?

Future Work

hp-adaptive

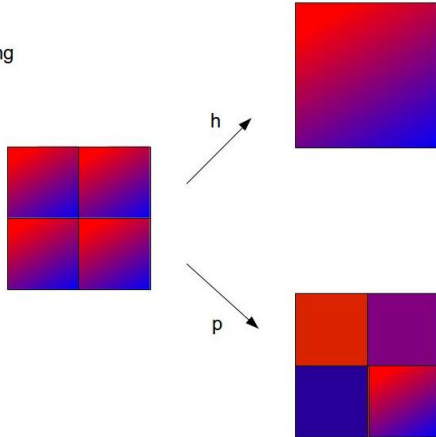
Refinement



Future Work

hp-adaptive

Coarsening

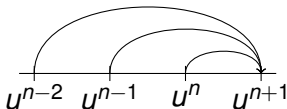


Future Work

Time stepping

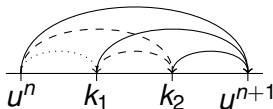
- Implicit Euler (1st order) not suitable for spatial high-order
- Need higher order time stepping scheme

BDF



- + only 1 Solution step
- not L-stable order > 2

Diagonally Implicit Runge-Kutta

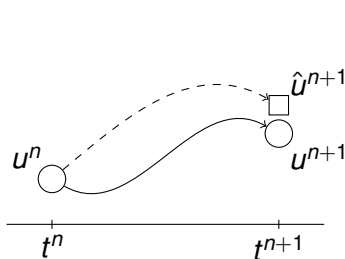


- multiple steps
- + L-stable
- + adaptive time stepping

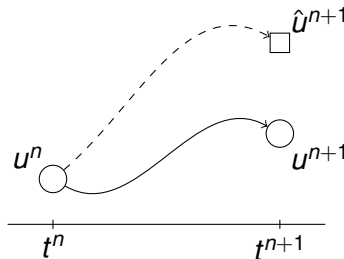
Future Work

Time stepping

- SDIRK4 is a 4th order scheme¹
- also generates a 3rd order propagate \hat{u} for free
- use $\|u - \hat{u}\|$ as temporal error indicator



solution accepted



discard solution
repeat with smaller timestep

¹Hairer and Wanner, 1990

Future Work

within PhD thesis...

- more boundary conditions
- include density and multiple species
- verification

...and beyond

- radiation
- triggers, systems
- soot yield

The End

Thank you for your attention

Any questions?

